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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 31, 1922.

SEATTLE MUNICIPAL RAILWAY
COAL OWNERS FORCE STRIKE
SHIP SUBSIDY BILL
INJUNCTIONS
THE INFLUENCE OF TIME

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership, begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefited by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

THE LABOR CLARION

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Meet 2d Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and H. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauvours No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.
Foundry Employees—Meet at Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—236 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Steamfitters—Meet 3d Thursday, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stereodores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—263 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1922

No. 9

:- Seattle Municipal Railways :-

To set at rest many of the misstatements and misconceptions existing with regard to the outcome of the purchase of the private system by the city of Seattle, and to obviate the confusion that might result if these misstatements and misconceptions should be permitted to enter into the coming movement for the purchase of the Market Street Railway system by the city of San Francisco, the Law and Legislative Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council is making an investigation from authoritative sources as to the present condition of the Seattle municipal street car system.

On May 2, 1922, an initiative measure will be up for vote of the citizens of Seattle, for a three-cent car fare, to pay for maintenance, operation and extensions. In regard to this, more will be published in the near future. For the present, our attention will be brought upon the facts preceding this new venture.

The contract entered into for the purchase of the private system provides that interest and payment of installments on principal shall be taken from operating revenues before operating expenses are provided for. The principal source of Seattle's difficulties has been that it has attempted to meet the requirements of the contract, not from operating revenues but from operating profits, quite a different thing.

Professor F. D. Hayden, recently of the department of civil engineering of the University of the State of Washington, states that "it is right and proper that interest on indebtedness should be paid from operating profits, but entirely wrong that payments on principal be so met. It has been the attempt to violate this established principle that has wrought so much harm to our city. The city has purchased a public utility, but it ought not to expect to be able to rewrite economic laws because it has done so."

By operating at a profit should mean in the street car business: ability, after paying expenses of operation and maintenance, to pay interest on the capital already invested. In these times of high prices of everything and fixed street railway fares, it would be ridiculous to expect the majority of street railway systems to do anything more, according to Mr. Hayden.

If a telephone company, or any other public service corporation, should attempt to extend its service out of the revenues instead of out of a bond issue, the public would be justified at once in asking the proper authority to reduce the rates charged the consumers.

From this principle, applied to the Seattle situation, Prof. Hayden concludes:

"In the case of our street railway, we have started out on a program which requires that the same public utility, serving with the same equipment, the same people, shall suddenly increase its profits from about 1 per cent to 12 per cent. If we will rest satisfied when it pays 5 or 6 per cent, it would be reasonable. The street railway last year made over 7½ per cent. It is making too much money instead of not enough.

"We must give up the attempt to make more than enough, that is not only to pay interest but to pay \$833,000 of principal each year. It is not necessary that we should, and besides we now have rather good evidence that it cannot be done.

"During 1921 we operated the property, maintained it handsomely, having expended \$1,008,458 for that purpose; charged \$680,629 into depreciation reserve, paid \$866,846 interest on all indebtedness and made besides \$226,000.

"Instead of trying to make the \$833,000 payment as excess profit over and above all proper charges, this amount, when it has been gathered up from operating revenues and paid out in settlement of the installment due, should be replaced by the sale of bonds to a like amount and restored in cash for the operating purposes of the property, rather than going onto a warrant basis, and as Peter Witt said, paying the debts of today with the income of tomorrow. By this means we will merely transfer the debt from the present creditor to the new holders of the bonds.

"The bonds offered for sale may not, during the first few years, or until the successful operation of the street railway for a number of years has established their value, find sale as utility bonds at par, even if offered at 6 per cent. It may be necessary at first to sell general bonds (on the credit of the city). This will bring no demands on the general fund, as the earnings of the property are ample to pay the interest. During exceptionally prosperous years, surplus earnings may be used to gradually amortize the bonds, but in general the plan is to meet maturing bonds with refunding issues."

In our next article we shall take up the charges, misstatements and misconceptions concerning the purchase and give the correct facts of the case.

LIVING WAGE DENIED MILL LABOR.

"In New England at the present possible wage of \$17 per week, it is necessary that not only the father but the mother go into the mills to support a family in common decency," said President Gompers on his return to the American Federation of Labor headquarters from a tour through the Eastern textile section, where he spoke in behalf of employees who are resisting wage reductions.

"With the father and mother in the mill, the children are also in the mill, or neglected at home or on the street," said President Gompers. "A 20 per cent reduction in the possible \$17 weekly wage against which the workers are protesting would take \$3.40 out of each pay envelope every week, and with it would go what little pleasure and joy there is in life, as well as some of the direct necessities.

"The mill owners, not satisfied with offering a reduction in wages, are insisting upon lengthening the hours from 48 to 54 per week, which would mean 10 hours every work day, except four hours on Saturday. And this after these same workers scarcely more than a year ago accepted a 22½ per cent reduction.

"To drag the New England textile workers down to the Southern standard in order to increase dividends is something against which the workers of New England will fight to the last ditch.

"Furthermore, it is a known fact that the same financial interests that control the Southern mills also largely control the Northern mills, and to be permitted to play one against the other is an inhuman thing, unworthy of our boasted Christianity."

COAL OWNERS FORCE STRIKE.

There is a similarity in the views of coal owners and the "public" they continually refer to.

When the miners suspended work in 1919 the strike was heralded as defiance of law and order and the government rushed to the rescue of our tottering civilization.

At that time the market was on the coal owners' side, with a strong demand for coal.

Today a strike seems imminent. The coal owners have broken an agreement in the central competitive field, which is the "key" to all wage movements in the bituminous field.

This strike prospect does not alarm coal owners or their "public."

The reason is plain. Industry is prostrate and coal stocks equal the peak war-time figures. It is stated that the stored coal will outlast a three months' strike.

Under these conditions the coal owners figure that the time is opportune to smash the Mine Workers' Union.

It will be noticed that the public is not lashed into a fury against the coal owners. The government does not rush into Judge Anderson's court, in response to a manufactured clamor.

That jurist is not told that the coal owners' policy will lead to revolution. Newspapers do not editorialize on "the rights of the public." Instead, the public is coolly informed that coal prices will be increased because of the strike.

Our "best citizens" do not warn the coal owners that "they will have to answer to the public." Statesmen do not thunder in legislative halls on Bolshevik coal owners.

Not a single "100 per cent American" has objected to the coal owners' policy in tones above a whisper. None of the cant phrases or flag-flapping appeals of 1919 are heard.

The public is not warned, as in 1919, that the nation's life is endangered by agitators and selfish individuals. Government officials are not assertive, as in 1919, when it was popular for men to hiss their hates against miners who asked a living wage.

Today the wolfish snarls are missing. Labor stands practically alone in protesting against contract-breaking autocrats, who sneer at the public and to government: "Whatcha goin' to do about it?"

One public official is quoted that the government will not act unless the strike affects the public. Or, in other words, the coal owners are notified that they have a free hand against the miners as long as the stocks of coal last.

If the miners have not been starved out when the coal stocks get low, then the government will act. Then injunctions, soldiers, gun men and an enraged public press will be leveled at the miners.

The miners may strike and their women and children may hunger in this fight for justice, but they will not be noticed by the public until coal stocks are low.

Then the strike "affects the public interest."

According to this reasoning, a social wrong never affects "the public interest" until the public is inconvenienced.

This is what the public has in mind when it talks about its "rights." The public, however, is never heard discussing its duties.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

By Chester M. Wright.

(International Labor News Service.)

If the Jones ship subsidy bill becomes law it will be possible for firms or persons approved by the United States Shipping Board to buy shipping Board vessels and run them for 15 years without making any payment on them to the Government and at the same time drawing Government subsidy for their operation and getting income tax exemption on the freight returns from their operation.

The bill proposes that ships be turned over by the board on credit, the Government taking a mortgage "at not less than 2 per cent interest" on the vessel and requiring no further security. If five members of the Shipping Board agree to the process the sale of vessels may be consummated without advertising.

No initial payment for vessels is demanded in the bill and all payments of both interest and principal may be deferred for fifteen years.

Under similar easy terms it is proposed that the Shipping Board shall loan money for conditioning and improving (motorizing). Thus, ships may be bought, conditioned and motorized without the payment of a cent to the Government for fifteen years.

The language of the bill regarding terms is that "such sale shall be made at such prices and on such terms and conditions as the board may prescribe, but the completion of the purchase price and interest shall not be deferred more than fifteen years.

It has already been shown that the labor provisions—embodied in the immigration and naval reserve sections of the bill—are vicious, but analysis shows the financial sections to be equally impossible of support.

The ships to be sold cost approximately \$200 per ton to build. They will be sold at prices ranging from \$20 to \$30 per ton. Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board says the best ships will bring \$30. Then, on Government loans, they may be motorized and conditioned. It is estimated that when conditioned and motorized, and in view of the proposed subsidy and income tax exemption on earnings, they will be worth, in earning capacity, from \$80 to \$100 per ton, and perhaps more. All of this value will be created for prospective shipowners by Government credit and munificence.

There is to be provided for the Shipping Board, under its absolute control, without any limitation of authority, a fund of \$125,000,000 to be used as a construction fund and another fund of from \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000 per year out of which to disburse subsidies to the future Government-made shipping magnates.

The construction fund shall be raised by sale of bonds, possibly Liberty bonds, state and municipal bonds, now held by the Shipping Board. The revolving fund out of which subsidies are to be paid will be raised, for the most part, by the simple expedient of side-tracking import duties and partly from the sale of ships, if anybody actually pays for a ship within fifteen years.

The amazing provisions for loaning money and for raising the money to be loaned are equalled only by the provisions for paying the subsidy itself.

The subsidy itself is in two major parts, each having subdivisions. First there is the cash remuneration. Second, there are various income tax exemptions for ship-owners and shippers, and provisions inside of provisions for getting more easy money from the Government.

For cash remuneration there is a basic compensation and an additional compensation. To all vessels documented under U. S. laws and of over 1500 gross tons, capable of 13 knots, there is to

be paid a basic compensation of one-half per cent per gross ton per 100 nautical miles.

Added to the basic compensation is the additional compensation, ranging from two-tenths of a cent per ton for the 13-knot vessels, up to two and one-tenth cents for vessels capable of 23 knots. Thus the 23-knot vessel would draw a subsidy of two and six-tenths of a cent subsidy per gross ton for every 100 miles traveled.

The fast ships draw the big money. The little fellows, slow of speed, get little help, which means that big companies, able to own fleets of fast ships, get big help, while small companies, able to own only small, slow ships, are left to lag and get out of the business. The faster the ship, moreover, the quicker the "turn-around" and the more the possibilities of profit.

The Shipping Board may refuse, on mere whim, to enter into contract with any ship-owner and no ship-owner can collect subsidy unless he has a contract with the board.

The board may make or refuse to make contracts on the basis of whether or not it likes an applicant's character, ability, experience, or financial ability.

Once these contracts are made the Government is bound by them for at least ten years and no future administration can put the Shipping Board out of business or even materially change its policies.

The proposed law would clinch the Shipping Board's position and give it comparatively permanent status as a great autocratic arm of Government, above all other powers of government.

Perhaps the most astounding feature of the subsidy sections of the bill is that which gives the Shipping Board the power to double or reduce the amount of subsidy.

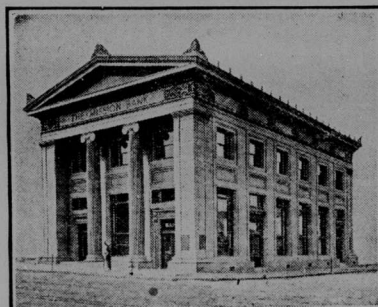
For reasons of its own the board may double the subsidy. If the board "in its judgment" thinks it necessary, this action can be taken. "In its judgment" also the board may reduce to the vanishing point the subsidy to be paid to any particular ship or line. "Judgment" may easily be no more than whim or fancy—or favoritism, or antagonism.

The bill purports to be a subsidy bill. In reality, experts say, it is a bill to turn over to four members (a majority) of the Shipping Board millions of dollars which they may use almost as suits their desires, for political or other purposes, playing favorites and as they please, scattering prosperity or bankruptcy among those who come to the Shipping Board doors, in the meanwhile enslaving the seamen and putting a premium on Chinese immigration.

Labor promptly went on record as opposed to this bill!

INDORSE WAGE SCALE.

The new wage scale of the Asphalt Pavers' Union, calling for a wage increase of 5 cents an hour, has been indorsed by the Labor Council. Most of the men affected by this wage scale are employed by the Board of Public Works.

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CHAUFFEURS, ATTENTION!

Vallejo, Cal., March 20, 1922.

Central Labor Council, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: This Local has learned that quite a number of men have been coming to Vallejo, from San Francisco, to take jobs as chauffeurs for the "Black and Brown" Taxi Co.

This Taxi Co. is an unfair concern, therefore we request that you give this communication as much publicity as possible. In some instances union men have come here, all of whom, we are pleased to say, have promptly returned upon learning conditions.

Thanking you for what assistance you may give us, we are, your fraternally,

TEAMSTERS & CHAUFFEURS' UNION,
Local No. 490, Vallejo, Calif.

Sidney F. Rankin, Secretary-Treasurer.

WHY WAGES ARE LOW.

Inefficiency and exploitation are causes, Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard University assigns, for low wages. "Wages are low not because business cannot afford to pay more, but because business is inefficient," he said. "The tremendous waste in administration and organization is revealed by Mr. Hoover, whose business opinion, I am convinced, you will respect. Then, too, wages are low because they are kept low through exploitation."

LECTURE.

Professor Joseph V. Breitwieser of the University of California will lecture before the San Francisco Labor Council tonight. His subject will be, "The Economy of Time and Mental Energy." The lecture will be held in the auditorium of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, at 8:45 o'clock. It will be free to the general public.

Where is the limit to the possible speed of horses? It has been generally believed that the wonderful record of one mile in one minute 35½ seconds, set by Man-o'-War, would not be equaled in our times. The record has now been clipped by Audacious. That five-year-old ran a mile in 1:35½ in the Mineola handicap, carrying the same weight that Man-o'-War had carried, 118 pounds.

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Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION FILMS.

The motion picture, as a means of providing education and wholesome amusement to school children, is being adopted rapidly throughout the State according to a recent report from the Visual Instruction Department of the University of California Extension Division. A report on the circulation of films during the past month showed that over 75,000 persons, most of whom were school children, attended the showing of the University Extension films.

Among the popular motion pictures circulated in 80 schools during January were instructive pictures called "Schoolfilms." Subjects are visualized in a clear and interesting manner, and the teachers have found that in many cases the visual instruction method is the most effective one.

Famous experiments in electricity and magnetism, produced at Ryerson Physical Laboratory at the University of Chicago, hold the students' close attention. "Getting Acquainted with Bacteria," and "Waste Disposal in Cities" two schoolfilms impress the students on health questions far more than text-books on the subject, the instructors have learned. Even mathematics has been visualized into a two-reel film called "Animated Geometry."

Schoolfilms cover practically every subject taught in the schools. The early history of the United States has a series of vivid pictures from the French explorations in North America to the gold rush days in California. The economic history is depicted in the development of canals, reclaiming arid land by irrigation, immigration and other subjects.

Stories of the formation of glaciers, volcanoes, geysers and caves in limestone are followed with intense interest by the school children. But perhaps the most popular of the schoolfilms are the natural history pictures showing the life of animals, plants, pond and stream. One of these films shows in minute detail every stage of the metamorphosis from the caterpillar to butterfly. When the chrysalis finally bursts, a moist, tightly folded creature staggers forth, dries its wings, and flutters away, a gorgeous Monarch butterfly.

Edward Mayer, head of the Visual Instruction Department, states that the increase in the use of schoolfilms is remarkable. He is constantly securing more films of this nature to meet the demands which come from schools and clubs throughout the State.

GOOD POSITIONS OPEN.

Two responsible positions in the State service paying good salaries are soon to be filled by the State Civil Service Commission, from which commission full information may be obtained by all parties interested. Both positions are in the State Labor Department. The first of these is that of Director of Free Employment Bureaus, which pays from \$2400 to \$3360 a year, and which requires a man who has had experience in labor and employment problems and who knows the labor laws of California. Included in the duties of the position are the supervision of all free employment bureaus of the State, and the adjustment of labor complaints. The second position is that of statistician in the Bureau of Labor statistics, carrying a salary of \$2700 a year. This position entails a knowledge of modern statistical methods and practice, and ability to plan and supervise the collection of statistics relating to the bureau. Appointments will be made from lists submitted by the Civil Service Commission.

FOOD PRICES GO UP.

A distinct upward trend of wholesale prices in February, as compared with the previous month, is announced by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Australia: Forty-four Hour Week.—The Full Commonwealth Arbitration Court has denied the introduction of a working week of 44 hours, as sought by the labor unions.

Canada: Irrigation Employment.—The unemployment situation in South Alberta will be somewhat relieved by an important masonry contract calling for a large number of men to work on the Lethbridge Northern irrigation project.

Czecho-Slovakia: Sample Fairs.—Sample fairs have recently been held at Prague, Liberec and Bratislava, by which, it is said, great impetus has been given to home industries. In general, it may be said that there is a gradual increase in production.

Sickness Insurance Law.—The sickness insurance law, which expired on December 31, 1921, has been renewed, with slight modifications, until the end of 1922. The maximum amount of insurance has been raised from 6000 to 12,000 crowns, and the law providing pensions for old and invalid persons in the employ of the state has been amended to include Slovakia and Russia.

Strikes.—There are approximately 150,000 coal, mineral and salt miners on strike. Practically the whole country is affected in some way, and many factories have closed because of coal shortage.

Denmark: Emigration Decrease.—About 5400 people emigrated from Denmark in 1921, most of them going to the United States. This is a decrease of 3600 under the average of previous years.

Labor Lockout.—A general labor lockout is forecast, affecting 120,000 workers in the margarine, iron, textile, boot and shoe, brick, cement, china, chocolate and paper industries.

Municipal Relief.—The budget for Copenhagen's municipality for 1922-23 sets aside about three million crowns for extra allowances for pensions and relief for non-employment.

France: Glass Factories Reopen.—Owners have considered that the time is now favorable for the reopening of glass plants of the Departments of the North and the Aisne, in which, since the early part of 1921, most of the factories have been closed. A wage reduction will be made, upon the reopening, in order to meet foreign competition in the glass market.

Germany: Czecho-Slovak Coal.—The coal strike in Czecho-Slovakia has brought about such high coal prices that many German factories in Saxony and Bavaria are now at a standstill.

Effects of Railway Strike.—It is estimated that it will take months to recover from the effects of the railway strike, the participants in which have just resumed work. The delivery of goods has been delayed, postal service has been suspended, and railway equipment has been damaged.

Increased Insurance payments.—The Reichstag has amended the federal insurance law by passing legislation which makes it possible to grant additional payments to injured workmen who are holders of accident policies. The rapid depreciation of the mark was a factor in causing the amendment.

Medical Inspection.—Granting a request of the labor unions, the Prussian Ministry has created a board of five inspecting physicians, to be classed as state officials, whose duty it shall be to cooperate with factory inspectors in matters of factory hygiene, and to study the prevention and cure of illnesses peculiar to certain trades. They are authorized to inspect, without notice to the owner, any factory within their jurisdiction.

Norway: Arbitration Law Amended.—Changes have been proposed in the compulsory arbitration law, increasing the membership of the arbitration court from 5 to 7, of whom 4 are to be appointed by the king, and one each by the national labor organizations and the employers' associations.

Russia: Unemployment Among Youth.—The

growing unemployment among young people of Petrograd is alarming, there being 1732 cases at the beginning of this month. Supplies are given out only to children under 16 years of age. The unfortunate position of the unemployed youth has frequently led to suicide and social degeneration.

Switzerland: Educational Courses.—The Council of the State of the Canton of Geneva has inaugurated a series of educational courses for the 130,000 people who are completely or partially out of work. Recreative and physical courses, as well as general educational courses along the line of their particular industry, will be given to these unemployed persons and to apprentices.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

YOU CAN'T BEAT NEWMAN'S LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS

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UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

PARALLELS AGE-OLD SLAVERY.**By Samuel Gompers,**

President, American Federation of Labor.

The promoters of this legislation say, "Well, it is time we made progress. . . . Progress! One need but read history aright to know that proposals of this character were the laws of England and the Continent of Europe more than 300 years ago when the courts of Quarter Sessions handed down their decisions and stipulated what the wages of the workers should be, what the rations of the workers should be and employers were forbidden to pay higher wages than the Court of Quarter Sessions decided. The result of this was what? That the workmen would escape from their employers' jurisdiction and go elsewhere and then the minions of the law and the officers of the court would go like pack-hounds after these men and bring them back in the service of the master with the addition that they would be flogged and branded on the forehead with red-hot irons and after a repetition of this offense of robbing the employer of his labor which the employer was entitled to under the law and under the court's decree, hanged to the gibbet.

No one who has been engaged in a strike, no one who has been on strike, advocates strikes. As a matter of fact there is no agency in all our country so potent to prevent or minimize strikes as is the much misunderstood and much misrepresented organized labor movement of America.

We are opposed, unalterably opposed, to any species of legislation which shall bind men to their jobs even for one minute.

As to turn-over in industry, during 1918, in 108 industrial plants selected at random in diversified industries, employing 207,303 workers, there were 393,164 accessions and 299,157 voluntary separations, all of which tends to lessen the productivity and increase the cost of production, and involving a net economic loss in the United States estimated at \$300,000,000. . . . Wherever the working people of our country are organized, and the better organized the more assuredly is this fact, the "turn-over" has been reduced to an absolute minimum.

"But," say the promoters of this proposed legislation, "the public shall know. Let us take the public into our confidence and let them decide what is the right course to pursue." If you can imagine the existing conditions by which information percolates to the public, what do they receive? . . . You know it quite as well as do I, that the newspapers are owned either by men of great wealth or by corporations or syndicates and in the event of publicity upon the dispute or the relations between workers and employers, the workers have little to look forward to. . . . There are in the United States at this time hundreds and hundreds of publicity agencies and they will take any assignment for the largest price that can be paid. Corporate interests, business interests, special interests, those who want a law

by Congress or the Legislature, particularly with a good appropriation, employ them. What opportunity have the working people to indulge in that system? . . . Even if they could, if they had the means, I should oppose with whatever power I may exert dealing in any agency to befoul the public mind of our people.

We hear a great deal about the losses due to strikes (which cause but an infinitesimal part of unemployment), while causes of unemployment seventeen times greater than that resulting from industrial disputes are overlooked. It is an acknowledged fact that unemployment is something that can be solved.

PRESSMEN HAVE VOICE.

Chief Justice Walter I. McCoy, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, has ruled that the number of men to be employed on newspaper presses shall be decided by an agreement between newspaper managers and Web Printing Pressmen's Union No. 6.

Arbitrator McCoy's award is contrary to a recent award by Federal Judge Manton, who ruled that New York newspaper managers have the sole right to determine the number of men necessary to operate the presses.

Justice McCoy indicated that he was not impressed with Judge Manton's general principle that the "employer promises care and caution according to reasonable and humane principles for the health and safety of his employees."

"It is my judgment," said Justice McCoy, "that as the parties may honestly differ as to the proper number of men to be employed, due regard being had to safety and health, there is good reason for a specific agreement."

"The noise of a press room is almost deafening," he continued, "and is practically continuous while a run is being made. Whatever may be said about the degree of skill required, presses in operation demand unremitting attention while running at a very high rate of speed." He also said that the significance of the fact, as stated during the hearings, "that all the pressmen are young men—under middle age"—needed no elaboration.

The Westinghouse Electric Company has perfected a new electric generating device which gets its power from a windmill. When the wind blows, electricity is made and stored in a battery. The current can then be used from the battery at any time. The operation of the whole device is claimed to be entirely automatic, requiring little or no attention. It is designed especially for farms that cannot now get electricity.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

FELLOW UNIONISTS**Down Asiatic Competition!****Patronize White Laundries Only!****ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE****H-H****Extract & Syrup Co.****2320 Mission Street****See us first for Sugar Prices.****All Kinds of Dried Fruits, Raisins, Figs and Flavors.****Barley and Hop Syrup; also Plain Malt.****Free Delivery inside of City Limits.****Phone Valencia 6072****3 Stores****3 Stores****GET YOUR****"KELLY"****at****The Kelly Shops
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INJUNCTIONS.

By John P. Frey.

The legal distinction between what constitutes property and business, dealt with last week, and in connection with which the declaration of Judge Noyes was cited in the case of the National Fireproofing Co. vs. Mason Builders' Association, is as clearly set forth in another important case.

Montgomery, Ward & Company, of Chicago, applied for an injunction in the Federal Court of South Dakota which would restrain the Retail Dealers' Association from maintaining a boycott against manufacturers and jobbers who sold to catalogue houses.

In refusing to issue such an injunction, Judge Carland said in part:

"The facts in evidence on this hearing show that the retail dealers had agreed among themselves that they will not purchase merchandise from wholesalers and jobbers who sell to catalogue or mail order houses; that they have corresponded with jobbers and wholesalers stating that they were opposed to wholesalers and jobbers selling to catalogue or mail order houses and have requested the former not to sell to the latter. . . . That the retail dealers have a lawful right to agree among themselves that they will not purchase merchandise from wholesalers and jobbers who sell to catalogue and mail order houses, cannot be denied, and it necessarily follows that they have the right to inform each other as to what wholesalers and jobbers do sell to catalogue and mail order houses."

Another judicial definition of the distinction between property and business is supplied by Judge Caldwell of the U. S. Circuit Court in the case of Hopkins vs. Oxley Stave Company. In part he said:

"The 'irreparable damage' suffered in business by a vanquished competitor at the hands of his successful rival constitutes no cause of action, either at law or in equity. It is the result of the law of competition, to which all men are subject. They take their chances and must abide the result, whether it brings fortune or failure."

Let us examine the authorities and legal definitions of what constitutes property.

"Property means the dominion of indefinite right of user and disposition which one lawfully exercises over particular things or subjects, and generally to the exclusion of all others. Property is ownership and the exclusive right of any person freely to use, enjoy and dispose of any determinate object whether real or personal."—English & American Encyclopedia of Law.

"Property is the exclusive right of possession, enjoying and disposing of a thing."—Century Dictionary.

"A right imparting to the owner a power of indefinite user capable of being transmitted to universal successors by way of dissent imparting to the owner the power of disposition from himself and his successors."—Austin Jurisprudence.

"The result and despotic dominion which one claims and exercises over the external things of the world in total exclusion of the right of any other individual in the world."—Blackstone.

These definitions make it emphatically clear that the employer cannot have a property right in the services of employees. He cannot hold that form of ownership, for if he possessed this right he could dispose of labor by selling the workman's labor power to someone else.

He would have the right of holding the wage earner's services and retaining them indefinitely to the exclusion of the right of any other individual in the world. He would have the power of transmitting this ownership or property right to his successors, or of giving it as an inheritance to his heirs.

The definitions submitted make it clear that property is either a product of nature, or the results accomplished by labor, and that under no

stretch of the imagination can the wage earner or his services be construed as property.

Labor and the capacity to labor is inseparable from life. It grows or diminishes with health or sickness; it ceases with a death. The power and capacity of the wage earner to labor cannot be the property of another unless the employer has a property right in the wage earner . . . an ownership of the laborer's body which should be slavery.

If patronage was property, a business concern could sell some of its customers to another business concern and all the customers would be compelled to deal exclusively with the firm to whom their patronage had been sold.

What is business?

"That which occupies the time, attention and labor of men for the purpose of livelihood or profit; that which occupies the time, attention and labor of men for the purpose of profit and improvement."—American & English Encyclopedia of Law.

"That which busies, or which occupies the time, attention or labor of one, as his principal concern, whether for a longer or shorter time."—Webster's Dictionary.

What is labor?

"Physical or mental effort particularly for some useful or desired end. Exertion of the powers for some end other than recreation or sport."—Century Dictionary.

"Physical or mental exertion, particularly for some useful or desired end; toil, work. That which requires exertion or effort; a task."—Standard Dictionary.

From these definitions it is evident that there is a basic difference between what constitutes property and constitutes business, while there is practically no difference between what constitutes business and constitutes labor.

If business is property then labor is equally so; and if the income, profit or earning power of business should be protected through the issuing of injunctions, then the earning power of labor should be equally protected, and the wage earner granted injunctions against reductions in wages, discharge, or any other act of the employer which would interfere or injure his income or his welfare as a worker.

If business and labor are the same as property, the Constitution of the United States must be rewritten, personal liberty must be abolished, and discretionary government by judicial "conscience" established in place of government by law.

What has taken place in America has been a steady invasion by equity courts of the legislative and administrative departments of the government, equity court in more than one instance having issued decrees which, in their substance and effect, were intended to supersede the constitution and create laws by the exercise of the judge's "conscience" instead of through the legislative department of the government.

Their labored effort to develop the theory that somehow, in some technical manner not clearly defined, business and labor were property, is one of the evidences of their disregard for human rights.

The theory that one man can have a property right in the patronage of another is as absurd as would be the proposition that one man could have a property right in the friendship of another. Equally absurd and illogical is the theory that one man can have a property right in the services or labor of another; an employee is either a slave or a free man, he cannot be part free and part slave. To advance the theory that an employer has a property right in labor is to endeavor to prove that because a free man is also a wage earner, a portion of him (though this could not be separated from his body) is the property of another, who can dispose of it as he would of anything else which is property.

BOOSTING UNION LABEL MERCHANDISE
(By United Labor Press of California.)

The union label committee of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council is holding well-attended meetings every week and has succeeded in arousing much interest in all labels. On the recommendation of this committee the council has set aside Saturday, April 22, as union-label cigar day, when a concerted demand will be made by all union men for union-label cigars.

Last year a union-label collar day resulted in placing union-made collars in many stores which have handled that class of merchandise ever since.

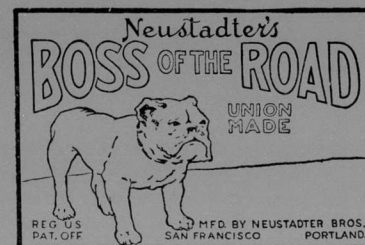
Organizers representing various international labor organizations report the demand for union-labeled articles in Los Angeles to be equal to that of any city of similar size in the United States.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work

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Give you your money's worth in value, in comfort and convenience. Ask your dealer for them. The genuine bear the label shown here.

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Near 20th

**MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO****"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"**

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MISSION STREET
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Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1922.

It was stated in debate on the floor of the United States Senate that the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation together employ eighty lawyers who are paid a total of \$650,000 per year. Perhaps the eighty lawyers drew the ship subsidy bill. Even a lawyer must show some cause for drawing his pay.

The State Building Trades Council Convention passed a resolution calling upon the labor movement of this State to establish a string of union-owned banks, and the Chronicle the next morning published an editorial advising the workers to proceed at once to carry out the scheme. It is not at all likely, however, that the workers will accept such ridiculous advice.

The American Legion, by keeping on the job, forced its adjusted compensation measure through the House of Representatives in spite of the opposition of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. They demonstrated conclusively that the people were in favor of the measure and only those Congressmen who are entrenched in districts controlled by big business dared to vote against it. The bill now goes to the Senate, and as Senators are now elected by direct vote of the people it probably will pass there also. If the old scheme of things, wherein the Legislature elected Senators, were now in vogue the soldier boys would not have a chance in the world to gain the end they seek.

"It is through the absence of official regulation and control that it (Wall Street) has been in the past and is, but to a far lesser extent at the present time, a veritable gambling den where, as I have said, the insiders are playing against the public with marked cards. If you want a bird's-eye view of the worst gambling den feature of the Stock Exchange go into the office of any big brokerage house with wire connections and look at the big board covering one entire side of the room with an employee of the concern there chalking down prices as they come over the ticker and take a look at the audience sitting around on chairs and benches watching the figures of changes of one-quarter or one-eighth of a point in the quotations with keener eagerness than the players in the gambling house at Monte Carlo. There are tens of thousands of these men and women with trifling capital gambling on market fluctuations from hour to hour. Look them over and then say whether or not such things should be permitted."—Samuel Untermyer, New York times, March 3, 1922.

The Influence of Time

Back some ten years there were a large number of individuals in the labor movement who held firmly to the belief that practically all the ills the worker is heir to could be wiped out through the instrumentality of legislation, and all sorts of schemes were proposed to bring such a condition of affairs about. Many proposed the organization of a labor political party, while others insisted that initiative measures should be presented to the people for their approval, and, in spots here and there, attempts were actually made in each direction, but with little or no success.

However, the labor movement generally held to the policy which had demonstrated its wisdom and worth, which is that the workers must never delegate to outside authority ultimate control over determining conditions and terms of personal relations between employers and employees, but that the workers themselves must assume responsibility for their own welfare. The American Federation of Labor, at each annual session for a number of years, was forced to deal with these questions in one way or another, but always it was found that the great majority of delegates held that the key to industrial freedom, which is real freedom for the working people, could best be maintained by strong, virile, resourceful economic organizations, conscious of their power, and using it carefully and effectively. Events during the intervening years have demonstrated, as nothing else could, that legislative action is not only less effective, but makes it more difficult for the workers to do the things that vitally affect their interests.

It would seem that the enemies of the labor movement among employers have also discovered the truth of the situation and are now engaged in desperate efforts throughout the country to induce Legislatures as well as the United States Congress to pass measures that will be instrumental in binding the workers in such fashion as to make it difficult or impossible for them to protect themselves in the industrial world. The main thing they are just now contending for is the establishment of Courts or Commissions with mandatory powers for the deciding of industrial differences and disputes, and they are handling the situation in a crafty fashion that is deceiving many people into the notion that it is a move on the part of the so-called public to protect itself against both employers and workers, while as a matter of fact the public is paying little or no attention to what is taking place in the industrial field. The public never has taken any particular interest in industrial disputes until such time as its own direct interests become involved, and then it clamors for adjustment without regard for the merits of the controversy or the demands of justice. Public sentiment concerning the approaching strike of coal miners furnishes a fair illustration as to the feelings of the public in the premises, the truth being that while millions are insisting that there must not be a strike and public officials are lending aid and assistance to the coal barons, not one citizen in a thousand knows anything whatever about the merits of the controversy, and not one in a thousand is willing to put forth the slightest effort to gain accurate information touching upon the subject. Greedy employers, however, are taking advantage of their opportunity by capitalizing the public demand that there must not be a strike.

Many of them are rather enthusiastic in their belief that they have been able to so shape public opinion as to make it highly probable that many State Legislatures will now be willing to pass laws prohibiting strikes in numerous industries "affected with a public interest." So strong has this sentiment become that it would not be at all surprising to find the Better America Federationist lobby at Sacramento presenting such a measure at the next session of the California Legislature in Sacramento. There are already strong indications in that direction.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

While most women at first merely laughed at the wild ravings of their silly sisters who were clamoring for the passage of the so-called "Equal Rights" amendment to the United States Constitution many of them are now getting out and actively working against a measure that they realize would wipe out all protective legislation that it has taken them half a century to write into the statute books of the various states of the Union. It took long years of earnest effort to induce some of the states to pass mothers' pension laws and similar enactments and this foolish amendment would kill all these pieces of humane legislation in one fell swoop, and merely to satisfy the vanity of a small number of notoriety seekers who have nothing to do but parade themselves before the public gaze.

"The Senator from Washington (Mr. Poin-dexter) says that the sin of buying the nomination was wiped out by the ratification by the people of Mr. Newberry's candidacy in the November election. I regret that Senators in the course of their careers find it impossible to be consistent. Senator Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin, and his friends together, according to the record, expended \$107,000 for the nomination, and he was afterwards elected. Subsequent to his election the Senator from Washington, when he was a progressive and before he became a standpatter, in one of the ablest speeches delivered in the Senate, declared that Senator Stephenson was not entitled to his seat; that, although his election had been ratified by the people of Wisconsin, it was vitiated and void by reason of the excessive expenditure of money in the primary election."—Senator Caraway in the Congressional Record, March 4, 1922.

The Four-Power Treaty was passed by pressure brought to bear by the people upon their Senators. Mass meetings were held throughout the Nation at which citizens were persuaded to take the question up as individuals with their Senators and the flood of communications became so overwhelming that during the last few days a number of Senators became convinced that their political future demanded a favorable vote. Had the measure failed of ratification it would have taken many years to convince other governments throughout the world that there was any use in negotiating treaties with the Executive Department of our Government until the Constitution of the United States had been so amended as to abolish the Senate entirely or to take the power of ratification of treaties away from it. From this standpoint alone the end of the fight was a happy one.

A committee appointed by Herbert Hoover on the elimination of waste in industry says: "Statistics, when properly interpreted, do not support the popular belief that strikes are responsible for great losses in earnings to wage earners or in the output of industry. Finally, strikes are merely symptoms of more fundamental maladjustments, injustices, and economic disturbances which produce unrest, discontent, and bitterness among the ever-increasing number of industrial workers. Treating symptoms barely reaches the roots of the disease. Suppressing strikes will not cure social unrest; but will probably increase it. Strikes are always regrettable; but not always reprehensible. Until the social millennium is attained, they will continue to occur and will be sometimes necessary both as a direct defense against injustice and oppression and as the only way of compelling the public to give its attention to hidden evils in industrial relations."

WIT AT RANDOM

"What is your occupation?" asked Judge Fildes sternly.

"I haven't any," replied the man. "I just circulate around, so to speak."

"Please note," said the judge, turning to the clerk, "that this gentleman is retired from circulation for thirty days."

Habitue (introducing his wife to favorite hotel)—Here, waiter, where's my honey?

Waiter—I'm sorry, sir, but she doesn't work here now.—Punch.

Woman—How much for children's pictures?

Photographer—Two dollars a dozen.

Woman—Why—er—I've only got nine.—Panther.

Outraged Proprietor—What do you mean by comin' into my place and orderin' a dozen oysters with only threepence in your pocket?

Cheerful Optimist—Well, gov'nor, you see, there is always a chance of findin' a pearl in one of them—perhaps two.—The Winning Post Winter Annual.

Magistrate—So you broke an umbrella over your husband's head. What have you to say?

Defendant—It was a haccident, sir.

Magistrate—How could it be an accident?

Defendant—Well, I 'ad no intention of breaking the umbrella!—The Passing Show.

The Visitor—My good woman, do you live in this village?

Resident—Ay, sir.

Visitor—And I suppose you know everyone here?

Resident—Ay, indeed.

Visitor—Well, you can just tell them my name is Frederick Smith, and that I come from London, where I am a solicitor. That lady there is my wife, and those are my two children, Thomas and Elizabeth. We are having a holiday and intend staying here a week. We have hired the caravan. Last week we stayed at Invercauld.

Resident—Ay, sir, I kent a' that frae ma daughter who lives in Invercauld, but she was sairly disappointed because she couldna tell me whit yer wife's name was afore she was marrit.—Punch.

History Lecturer—Can any of you tell me what makes the Tower of Pisa lean?

Corpulent Ida—I don't know, or I would take some myself.—London Opinion.

To you new members I will say, come often and get acquainted with the workings of the society. You will be more than welcome. You are now a part of us and are on the reception committee.

To the old members I will say, make these new members feel at home. Show them the courtesy and fraternity that was shown you when you first joined. Help them to get acquainted with the laws and customs of the order.

Don't leave them in the position of the little boy who first started to school. The teacher was securing the names of her new pupils when she came to him and asked:

"What is your name?"

"Mickey Flynn," he told her.

"Do you know your a b c's?" she asked.

And Mickey replied: "Hell, no. I've only been here five minutes."—Exchange.

MISCELLANEOUS

LIFE'S RESPONSIBILITY.

This is the thing I would have you learn, nothing is yours to keep;
And never you'll rest from the end of toil till the last, long final sleep;
There's never a place or a time in life when nothing you'll have to do,
Whatever the post you shall come to here, it shall call for the best in you.

You may dream of riches and all the joys of which silver and gold can buy,
But the greater wealth that shall come to you, the greater your care shall lie;
For the more that this life shall give to you, the more to life you must give,
For this is the great unwritten law: no man to himself can live.

Has God bestowed on you talents rare by which you may rise to fame?
Then upon your soul he has laid the charge with courage to use the same;
Nor skill nor power can bring you ease, for this you shall find is true:
For life and talents and wealth and fame are given to men in trust,
And each must work with the gifts he has till the flesh returns to dust.

For this is the law which governs all and this is the common test;
He that comes to the best life has, must give to the world his best.

HOW DO YOU SPEND?

Out of strife and struggle came the union label. It is a sacred gift to us from those early trade unionists who fought fearlessly and unceasingly that the workers who came after them might enter the ranks of labor better equipped for future victories. It is a priceless gift of power and helpfulness.

Therefore, we must be guided by the firm conviction that the label is of supreme worth to us. Bear in mind that it is the aim of the label to advance all those who toil. It stands for fellowship. It helps to encourage, to inspire and to uplift. It recognizes no obstacles except neglect.

Most of our troubles grow from a tiny seed—indifference. Cease to be careless and neglectful and learn to be constant. Cease to blame others. Take the matter home to yourself. Make use of every opportunity given to us to advance ourselves through the label.

We are not creatures of circumstance. We are creators. We make our own impediments and handicaps. All growth is from the center outward. To those who recognize the true scope and usefulness of the label, its value can not be overestimated. Keep this in mind when spending money, and then watch results. Experience will reveal what explanation cannot.

Remember, the value of the label is the use we make of it. Consider the present status of the label, and you will readily realize what is the cause. Then array yourself for battle and begin to create desirable conditions. Your purchasing power is your weapon. Learn to wield it.

A report that the All-India Congress of radicals had declared a republic in India appeared later to be untrue. Instead, the congress voted to try Mahatma Gandhi's plan of "peaceful non-co-operation" for another year. Those discontented with British rule have been following this plan for a year as a substitute for revolution. Instead of using violence they have refused to pay taxes or to co-operate in any way with the British government in India.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

There will be meetings of two standing committees of Typographical Union No. 21 next week—the apprentice committee and the membership committee, the former assembling in the union rooms at 7 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, April 4, while the latter will meet in monthly session at the usual hour—8 o'clock p. m.—Thursday, April 6. Members of these committees, as well as those notified to appear before them, will please keep these dates in mind and be prompt in responding to the call.

Mr. Budd Hill, linotype operator and popular member of San Francisco Typographical Union, known in printing circles from Portland, Me., to San Diego, Cal., and Seattle, Wash., to New Orleans, La., and Miss Lillian Kintchin were married in Sacramento March 18th. The bride up to the time of her marriage to Mr. Hill was employed as a copyholder in the proofroom at the State Printing Office, where a chapel meeting was called, and, after an appropriate speech, she was presented with a beautiful electric percolator, the gift of members of the chapel. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have taken cozy apartments at Church and Market streets, San Francisco, where they will be at home to their friends after April 1. Mr. Hill is one of the indispensable in the composing room of the Pacific Coast Merchant. The young couple are receiving the congratulations of an endless circle of friends, both within and without the printing fraternity.

Ashton Wells, president, and G. E. Mitchell, Jr., secretary, have issued a call for a meeting of the Administration Club of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. The meeting will be held in Assembly Hall, Call Building, 74 New Montgomery street, Sunday, April 2, at 1 o'clock p. m., and a cordial invitation is extended to all members of the union to attend.

Score another big win for a Typographical Union! The Seattle Times of March 21 reports the dismissal of a damage suit against Seattle Typographical Union No. 202 in the following manner:

Upholding the right of labor unions to call out members who have no grievance with employers to benefit unionists already on strike, Superior Judge Everett Smith, in a decision late yesterday, sustained the demurrer of the International Typographical Union, Local 202, and its officers to the complaint in a suit for \$20,000 damages brought by the Pacific Typesetting Company and dismissed the suit.

The suit grew out of the job printers' strike of last May, when after being refused a forty-four-hour week union printers walked out in sixty-four local shops. Printers and linotype operators in the Pacific Typesetting Company's plant were working a forty-two-hour week and under satisfactory conditions and did not go on strike.

A result of the strike was to throw to the company a large volume of business from the shut-

down shops. To make the strike more effective, the union on June 11 called out the six typographical union employees of the company, although they had no grievance.

Defendants in Suit.

In addition to the international and local unions the following union leaders were sued: Philo Howard, Northwest organizer and executive agent; Cliff J. Campbell, president of the local; R. M. McCullough, local secretary, and A. C. Howard, William Thorpe, G. W. Koerber, J. B. Murphy and Davis Taylor, strike committee members.

"The question," said Judge Smith, "is whether the union can order out of the service of the plaintiff company its union employees against their wishes and desires, because these employees are operating typesetting machines used by plaintiff to do work for parties with whom defendants are engaged in industrial warfare.

"Individually a man is at liberty to refuse to have business relations with any other person with or without reason therefor. This same right is accorded to a group associated for common welfare. Such a group may take such action as circumstances require for the furtherance of its lawful interests, so long as it does not act maliciously or needlessly interfere with the rights of others.

Not Attack on Plaintiff.

"In pursuit of their object, the defendants refuse to work for employers maintaining the forty-eight-hour week. Their hope of success is in lawfully causing their opponents such loss of business that they will accept a forty-four-hour week. But if these employers can for a time place their business in the hands of other employers they may ultimately wear out the strikers. With the emoluments arising out of this new business the plaintiff should have expected certain embarrassments.

"The defendants in furtherance of their lawful purpose of improving their working conditions follow their opponents into the shop of the plaintiff and call out the men of that shop. These men are satisfied, but are bound by the discipline of their union. If they cannot yield to the discipline of their union, their course is to withdraw and retain their sovereignty under their own hats."

Judge Smith, in summing up his decision, emphasized that the object of the local union was not to injure the Pacific Typesetting Company but to benefit its members.

"Engraving—Its Terms and Processes," is the subject of an address to be delivered by Mr. R. H. J. Griffith of the American Engraving and Colorplate Company at the monthly meeting of the San Francisco Bay Cities Club of Printing House Craftsmen next Monday night. It is needless to say that, in the hands of such an engraving expert as Mr. Griffith, the address will be both entertaining and instructive. Members who have not already received a copy of the book, "Craftsmanship in Printing," may obtain one at this meeting of the club. The April meeting notice is the product of the craftsmanship of Roy C. Kib-

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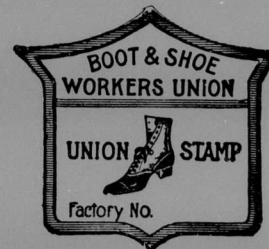


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If a firm cannot place the Label of the
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For Twenty Years we have issued this Union
Stamp for use under our

Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to
demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on
Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

PIGGLY WIGGLY

All Over the World

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San Francisco Unit Only

bee of the firm of George A. Duddy & Co., and is one of the finest yet issued. It may not be generally known that Mr. Roy Kibbee is the youngest of a trio of master craftsmen, his brother "Jim," nationally known and recognized (who is at present in Los Angeles), and Wallace Kibbee of Johnck, Beran & Kibbee, this city, being the others of this family of gifted printers.

HIGH BIDDER FOR ARMY SHOES.

That wages is not the main factor in shoe merchandising is again proven by Editor Baine of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal, who quotes bids recently made to the government for 20,000 pairs of army officers' dress shoes of four specified types.

On one type of shoe the bids of nine manufacturers were \$4.45, \$8.06, \$5.09, \$5.95, \$5.07, \$5.05, \$7.37, \$5.76 and \$5.75.

Editor Baine calls attention to the wide difference in these bids, the lowest being \$4.45 and the highest \$8.06, the bids, of course, being based on the same army specifications as to materials, workmanship and inspection.

"We do not understand that the difference in these bids is in any way chargeable to varied labor costs," says the labor editor.

"A difference of \$3.61 in price cannot be so accounted for. This difference is more than three times the total labor cost.

"Moreover, the high bidder has been running an anti-union shop for many years, while the low bidder is a first-class concern operating at war peak wages without reduction.

"Such instances as these furnish renewed proof that wages or labor cost is not the main factor in merchandising shoes."

WOULD AID EXPLOITERS.

The best way to destroy legislation that protects women in iron foundries is to pass the "equal rights" amendment favored by the National Woman's Party, declared John P. Frey, editor of International Molders' Journal.

The proposed amendment provides: "No political, civil or legal disabilities or inequalities on account of sex or on account of marriage, unless applying alike to both sexes, shall exist within the United States or any state or territory within their jurisdiction."

"In other words," says Editor Frey, "the foundry codes in a number of states, which prohibit a female coremaker from lifting or handling equipment weighing above a certain amount, would have to be repealed because the placing of a limit upon the weight which a female coremaker can lawfully handle establishes an inequality based upon the fact that women, as such, cannot with safety to themselves handle the same weights which are handled by men.

"The enactment of any such proposition as advanced by the National Woman's Party would endanger, if not destroy, practically all social welfare laws which properly and necessarily surround the female worker."

ANTI-UNIONISTS' GUEST SCORES THESE EMPLOYERS.

Printing employers who are resisting the 44-hour-week are growling over a talk made to them by E. A. Kendrick, New York City employing printer. The New Yorker was invited by the "teapots" to address them.

He was to answer the question: "What is the matter with the printing industry?" but changed his address to "What is the matter with the Typothetae?" and then he proceeded to tell them.

The usual denunciation of trade unionism, sweet music to the ears of cheap labor advocates, was missing. The speaker declared for organized labor. Sparse mention of the speech was made in the daily newspapers and the antis are striving to forget their experience.

KEEPING AMERICA EMPLOYED.

The attention of the Secretary of Labor was recently directed to a letter which has been sent to American manufacturers by a New York firm, purporting to be organized at the instance of German, Hungarian, Austrian and Czecho-Slovakian interests, presenting a plan to them for transferring our industries to Europe, where production costs, because of lower wages and depreciated currencies, are less than in this country. The letter referred to reads as follows:

"You have recently received from us a card in reference to 'Helping Germany to come back.'"

"In this connection, you realize that labor conditions in Central Europe make it obvious that it might be advantageous to have some of your products manufactured there.

"Be that as it may, we know that you are interested in at least securing quotations on tentative quantities.

"The writer personally is more or less familiar with your product, and inasmuch as he is booked to sail for Europe on February 4th, permit us to secure manufacturing figures for reproducing your article in Germany for resale in America.

"For that purpose, we suggest that you provide us with a sample, and in addition thereto, specifications and plans that would help us in quickly securing the information."

Secretary Davis quite properly scored this activity in the following language:

"I can hardly conceive of any one in this great country of ours, under the protection and freedom of our liberal government, undertaking a more despicable and pernicious activity than suggested by the copy of the letter which you sent me, except one accepting the proposition as outlined. The administration has worked hard and with untiring efforts to secure to our people a return of the prosperity which we normally enjoy. Several million of our wage earners are out of employment. The suffering which this situation has brought upon many American homes doesn't have to be left to imagination; it is too apparent to all of us. It is to remedy this that the leaders of commerce and industry in our great Republic have set their hearts, minds and hands to work."

An American manufacturer so low in patriotism and respect for his fellow countrymen as to be led into a scheme of this kind probably would get all that was coming to him in the end. The European manufacturers would have an opportunity to duplicate his product not only for his immediate but for their own permanent financial gain and compete with him in the foreign as well as the domestic market. Still more ultimate damage to him would result, however, from the throwing out of employment in this country of the men normally engaged in making the product, for no matter how cheaply the article be furnished, if employment be not given to American workmen so as to give them wages with which to purchase the products, there could be no sales, and with no sales, no profits. At the same time, the indignation of the people would run high against such practices.

The transfer of American industries to Europe, however, is being accomplished in another way—through the lack of an adequate protective tariff. The advertisements of "imported products" are everywhere to be seen, and the lower prices at which these products can be purchased is manifest in every commercial line.

There are many unthinking men and women who see in the lower prices a chance to "reduce the cost of living," but it must be pointed out that the importation of every article which can be made in this country creates unemployment here equal to the amount of labor required to produce it. Wealth can not be produced without labor, and without wealth there can be no purchasing power. The price of each article of foreign manufacture purchased is a transfer of just that much capital from the United States to the foreign

nation producing it, and this will continue just so long as there is an opportunity for interests not particularly devoted to the welfare of industrial America to secure a margin of higher profits to themselves.

There is only one way in which this transfer of industries can be prevented and the well-known American standard of living continued, and that is through an adequate protective tariff. There can be no real prosperity unless we produce, and we can not produce so long as there is unequal competition with foreign products resulting in the throwing of American workmen out of employment. It may be an act of charity to keep the industries of our competitors going, but charity begins at home. Let's keep American industries for America and American workmen.

NOT SINCERE.

In addressing a mass meeting in San Jose last Monday night Paul Scharrenberg quoted the following from an address of Archbishop Michel J. Curley of Baltimore before the Maryland Federation of Labor:

"I am not going to impugn the motives of anyone, but it seems a little strange to me to hear these demands for freedom for the working man coming from recognized opponents of organized labor.

"The open shop employer says to me, 'I will employ you. Are you a union man?' When I inform him that I am a union man he says, 'Well, come to my place and work.' But when I ask him if he will deal with me and my fellow union men as union men and give us the right of collective bargaining, which is essential to unionism, he says, 'No, I will employ you union men, but I won't deal with you as union men nor admit that you have any right to come together and bargain for the price of your labor.'

"The very moment a union man goes to work for such an employer he becomes deunionized. Hence, I say that the whole open shop movement is essentially a closed shop movement, and I affirm that the purpose of the open shop is not to give American workers freedom and liberty and all that, but it is to kill the trade union movement."

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held March 24, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Electrical Workers No. 6—Max Mantler, Dave Holmes. Waitresses No. 48—Dolly Pearce, vice Maud Hardy. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From University of California Extension Division, with reference to the lectures to be given in the Labor Council meetings. From Janitors' Union, indorsing Daniel C. Murphy for the Board of Regents of the University of California.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting assistance in unionizing the store of Mr. Noldt, 3250 Twenty-second street.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Elevator Operators' Union, enclosing credentials for J. W. de Vries, F. Sademan.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Teamsters' Union No. 490, Vallejo, Calif., relative to the unfair Black and Brown Taxi Company.

Referred to Secretary—From Rammermen's Union, with reference to its wage scale.

Resolutions submitted by the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, relative to H. R. Bill No. 10646, pertaining to the opening, maintenance, protection and operation of the Panama Canal and the sanitation and government of the Panama Canal Zone. Moved the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolutions read:

Whereas, For the purpose of inducing competent American labor to leave employment, home and opportunity in Continental United States and subject themselves to enervating tropical climate in employment in the Panama Canal Zone, a bonus, free rent, light, fuel, hospital attention and other inducements were offered by the Government of the Panama Canal Zone; and

Whereas, These inducements have, by executive order of the President of the United States, dated December 3, 1921, been withdrawn and the Panama Canal employees compelled to pay therefor; and

Whereas, The cost to the employees of these privileges, together with wage reductions, has reduced the earnings of the employees a total of 40 per cent; and

Whereas, Negro aliens, mostly subjects of Great Britain, are given preference in employment over citizens of the United States, as shown by the proportion of five aliens to one American normally employed by the Government of the Panama Canal Zone; and

Whereas, There is now pending in the Congress of the United States a bill known as H. R. 10646, a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection and operation of the Panama Canal and the sanitation and government of the Panama Canal Zone," approved August 24, 1912; and

Whereas, This bill is intended and designed to remove the injustice forced upon American citizens by restoring the lost privileges to American citizen employees of the Panama Canal Zone and to effect the preference in employment of citizens of the United States over aliens; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council in regular meeting assembled this 24th day of March, 1922, that we approve and indorse the bill now pending in Congress known as H. R. 10646; and, be it further

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council call upon the United States Senators and Rep-

resentatives from California to support and vote for the passage of said bill; and furthermore

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Washington, and to the press.

Report of Executive Committee—The matter of the Fillmore Booterie was laid over awaiting the outcome of negotiations. In the matter of the wage scale of Asphalt Workers' Union, it was referred to the Secretary to assist in every way possible to obtain same. Committee recommended that the President and Secretary of the Council keep in touch with the Street Carmen's Union for the purpose of rendering assistance relative to the time tables of the Municipal Railway. Recommended that the Council extend an invitation to Mrs. Cook, to hear the report compiled by her regarding the industrial situation in San Francisco. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Workers—Reported Chriss' Restaurant as unfair. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Company still unfair. Cigarmakers—Petri and Golinsky factories still unfair. Butchers—Are having trouble with Kosher markets. Grocery Clerks—Western Grocery and Piggly-Wiggly unfair.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of the Glass Bottle Blowers, your committee desires to secure a copy of the Bill, wherefore the matter was laid over. In the matter of the circular letter from the American Federation of Labor, your committee recommended: 1st, That labor organizations of San Francisco be urged to diligently impress upon the membership the necessity of registering; 2d, that your law and legislative committee be instructed to compile the records of candidates for use in the campaign preceding the primary and general elections; 3d, that the Council appoint a local general non-partisan political committee, said committee to organize and get into action at earliest possible date. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The chair introduced Brothers James Dhue and Thomas Fitzsimmons, who addressed the Council regarding conditions in the granite industry.

Receipts—\$309.50. **Expenses**—\$143.00.

Council adjourned at 10:10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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DECEMBER 31st, 1921

Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 71,851,299.62
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,201,299.62
Capital Actually Paid Up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,650,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	371,753.46

A Dividend of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum was declared for the six months ending December 31, 1921.



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Gifts That Last, by the Thousand

ORPHEUM.

Two of the most popular comedians in show business, Billy B. Van and James J. Corbett, are coming to the Orpheum next week as the headline attraction. Take two personalities as varied in their respective appeal as Billy B. Van and James J. Corbett, either one of whom is sufficient to top any vaudeville bill, and you have a double-barreled muzzle staring you in the face. Each one has been starred in any number of successes and each is known from one end of the country to the other. Their present association offers vaudeville one of its most interesting attractions, and their travesty, which is called "The Eighteenth Amendment," is one of the most hilariously funny bits playing the two-a-day.

Princess Jue Quon Tai is Chinese. She is said to be a royal princess and she is referred to as the fairest flower of the old regime and called the pearl of Peking. She is certainly fair to look upon, fair of face and figure and of charming manner, with just enough of that pleasing coquetry necessary to make the fair sex attractive and the ability to look well in either Chinese or American clothes. She has a very fine soprano voice, which she uses effectively in both Chinese and English and just for good measure she sings American popular songs as they might be sung in Peking.

There is a League of Nations. It is composed of Denis Chabot, the boy from Belgium and Nonnette Tortini, the girl from France, who offer an Americanized satire entitled, "When The Clock Rings." Mr. Chabot is a bright chap and talented, who plays the violin and piano well, is a good comedian, and the knack of putting songs over. His partner, Miss Tortini is typically French, pert, attractive, vivacious, clever and pretty to look upon and wears clothes as one expects to find them worn on the boulevard.

There is always something new at the seashore. If there is any doubt of this fact Hugh McCormick and Grace Wallace will dispel it because their "At the Seashore" is something different. Mr. McCormick and Miss Wallace offer a ventriloquial comedy. The scene is a seashore hotel run by an old man who acts as life guard.

When Berk and Sawn are not actually dancing, they are thinking up ideas for new dances, and the result is that they have an unusually large selection of dance steps. Among the best of these is a variety of Russian backsteps and a new arrangement of modern steps.

Adelaide and Hughes in their marvelous dance offering, Frank Van Hoven, "The Dippy Mad Magician," who has been throwing audiences into convulsions this week, and Artie Mehlinger and George Meyer with a brand new collection of songs will remain a second week.

"Dear God," prayed golden-haired little Willie, "please watch over my mamma."

And then he added as an afterthought: "And I dunno as it would do any harm to keep an eye on the old man, too."—The Leatherneck (Washington).

HELP THE HATTERS.

To Organized Labor and Friends:

On other occasions we have called your attention to the fight being made against our organization by the National Association of Manufacturers, Anti-Boycott Society, and kindred organizations, enemies of ours, and your enemies. These organizations have circularized the United States requesting their friends not to buy hats with the union label, and there is not a shadow of a doubt but they live strictly up to their instructions on this matter. We have only organized labor and our friends to look to for support, and as nearly every member of organized labor will buy a hat within the next six weeks, we urgently request that you buy a hat containing the union label of the United Hatters of North America.

Remember, when you buy a hat without the union label you are doing precisely what your arch enemies would have you do, and carrying out their policy. When you buy one with the union label you are helping your friends and brothers by putting union hatters to work at a union wage and good sanitary conditions. If you should buy a hat without the label, it means you are keeping non-unionists at work at non-union wages. Brothers, are you with us or against us? You will answer this question when you buy your next hat. If you see to it that it contains the union label, you are with us. If you should be so neglectful as to buy a hat without the label, you are against us, and with the National Association of Manufacturers. Be consistent.

As a great number of hat factories in the United States are operated under union conditions and use the union label of the United Hatters of North America, and union hats of every style, shape, quality and price can be had in most every hat store in America, we see no reason why you should not be with us when you buy your headgear. And if every union man sees to it that he has a union-labeled hat, you will deliver a stinging rebuke to the open shoppers, and help the members of the United Hatters of North America who have been on the firing line for many years.

Thanking you for this, as well as many past favors, we are, sincerely yours,

UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA,
Charles Morris, Representative.

OUR "WISE STATESMEN."

During a running debate in the Senate on an appropriation bill, Mr. Norris of Nebraska, said:

"I remember when I came to Congress, before I hardly got the seat warm, I listened to a great debate among the leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties in condemning Langley for trying to fly through the air. I think some time I shall dig up that old debate and read it to the Senate. What a wonderful amount of eloquence

and humor was spent in condemnation of those who thought that we might eventually get flying machines."

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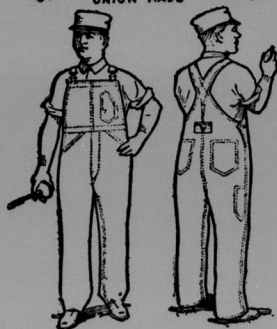
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Can't Bust 'Em Jumper-alls, in extra heavy blue denim or khaki; all sizes, 34 to 48. Only.....\$2.95

Can't Bust 'Em Carpenter Overalls—Made of heavy white duck with patent nail pouch. Pair.....\$2.25

Can't Bust 'Em Extra Heavy Black Overalls, with or without bib. Only, per pair.....\$1.75

Can't Bust 'Em Cooks' and Bakers' Hickory Pants, pair.....\$1.35

Can't Bust 'Em Painters' White Bib Overalls and Jumpers — Special this week, per suit.....\$3.00

Boss of the Road White Waist Overalls. Per pair.....\$1.19

"Argonaut" Union Made Extra Heavy Khaki Outing Shirts—Reg. \$2.50 value. Special.....\$1.95

"Argonaut" O. D. Khaki Flannel Shirts; all sizes; military collar. Special.....\$4.69

"Argonaut" White Soisette Shirts — Made of registered soisette and all silk stitched Regular \$3.50 value. Special \$2.75

Extra Heavy Hickory Shirts—Made with double yoke. Special.....98c

Men's Heavy Can't Bust 'Em Corduroy Pants — Every stitch guaranteed.....\$4.29

Can't Bust 'Em Kute Kut Play Suits for Boys—in blue denim or khaki 98c Sizes 5 to 9.....\$1.25 Sizes 10 to 16.....\$1.50

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AUTOMOBILE CAMPERS.

From a study of the recreation travel within and adjacent to the National Forests of California the Forest Service has found that fully 80 per cent of those who travel by automobile are prepared to camp. Appreciating the importance to this large camping public of reliable data on improved camping places, the Forest Service has had prepared a Guide for Automobile Campers in California.

According to District Forester Paul G. Redington, this guide will contain a short description of all the improved public camps on the National Forests in California, and a list of practically all of the cities and towns in California and Western Nevada that maintain public automobile camp grounds.

"This season," said Redington, "camp fire permits will be required on all the National Forests in California and the guide, in addition to other information of value to campers, will contain a word of caution regarding forest fires, and a complete list of Forest officers, automobile club agencies and municipal and civic organizations that will issue free camp fire permits during the season of 1922.

"This guide," continued Redington, "will be available for distribution after May 1st at all Forest offices, automobile club agencies and automobile camps listed in the booklet. The Forest Service hopes that this guide will prove to be popular with the camping public."

Little Louise was lost on the street and was brought into the police station. The officers tried in every way to learn her name. Finally one of the officers said, "What name does your mother call your father?" "Why," said Louise, very innocently, "she don't call him any name; she likes him."—Harper's Magazine.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,
945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Establishments.

BABBLERS WOULD LEAD.

The American trade union movement has no idealism, social vision or soul, according to the newly-formed trade union educational league, W. Z. Foster, secretary-treasurer.

For more than 30 years the American trade union movement has combated dualists, secessionists and disrupters. The league acknowledges that all these have failed, and dualists and secessionists are called upon to abandon their side shows and get in the trade union organizations, which can then be given revolutionary purposes.

The league is described as "an informal grouping of the progressive revolutionary elements throughout the entire trade union movement." There will be no dues, no charters and no per capita tax. Revenues will be secured through contributions and the sale of literature.

"Militants" of all trades will be formed to "carry on the work of education and reorganization in their respective localities." These groups will be divided according to industry and will be linked up with the trade union educational league.

The league's organ, the Labor Herald, revamps the old libel that the trade union movement preaches the identity of "capital (meaning capitalists) and labor." Says this publication:

"Instead of advocating the prevailing shameful and demoralizing nonsense about harmonizing the interests of capital and labor, it (the league) is firing the workers' imagination and releasing their wonderful idealism and energy by propagating the inspiring goal of the abolition of capitalism and the establishment of a workers' republic."

The league advocates affiliation with the red trade union international of Lenine and Trotsky.

The "educators" have the same contempt for the rank and file of organized labor that all revolutionists have. It is declared that the rank and file doesn't understand the labor movement and that these wage earners must be led. The Labor Herald says:

"The fate of all labor organization in every country depends primarily upon the activities of a minute minority of clear-sighted enthusiastic militants scattered throughout the great organized masses of sluggish workers. These live spirits are the natural head of the working class, the driving force of the labor movement. They are the only ones who really understand what the labor struggle means and who have practical plans for its prosecution. Touched by the divine fire of proletarian revolt, they are the ones who furnish inspiration and guidance to the groping masses."

Summed up, this is the position of the trade union educational league:

After 30 years of dualism, secession and turmoil among the workers you "militants" and revolutionists have failed to even impress the American trade union movement with your purpose. You have been defeated at every point. It is time to change your tactics. Get on the inside of the unions. You are "the natural head of the working class." The rank and file does not understand the labor movement.

A CHARMING PICTURE.

Here are two reasons why the National Association of Manufacturers favors the anti-union shop:

"Makes it possible for the worker to get paid according to what he produces, instead of being held to a dead level of efficiency. The incentive and opportunity for increased efficiency and earning power are both present.

"As output per dollar increases and manufacturing costs are lowered the manufacturer can lower his prices and enlarge his market. He will be able to work his plant more steadily, which means an increased demand for labor."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of the Labor Clarion, published weekly at San Francisco, California, for April 1, 1922.

County of San Francisco } ss.
State of California }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Mullen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor and manager of the Labor Clarion, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 Sixteenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Managing Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Business Manager—James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)
San Francisco Labor Council.

George S. Hollis, President, 2940 Sixteenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

John A. O'Connell, Secretary, 2940 Sixteenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)—None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

JAMES W. MULLEN.

(Signature of editor, business manager.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of March, 1922.

JAS. W. DOHERTY,

Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

(My commission expires May 10, 1922.)

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WATER AND POWER ACT.

Announcement has been made in Fresno that more than 1000 citizens of that locality had joined the Pine Flat unit of the State Campaign Committee which is furthering California's Water and Power Act.

Among well-known citizens who are supporting the new measure, and who have become members of the Pine Flat unit are Wiley M. Giffen, head of the California Raisin Growers' Association; Senator M. B. Harris, and F. H. Wilson, president of the California Peach Growers' Association.

Members of the unit, including leaders in civic affairs, finance and agriculture, have each signed a petition, setting forth the needs of this region for state credit for the Pine Flat project, which petition will be filed with the California Water and Power Board, after the passage of the act. The purpose in forming the unit and submitting the petition was to formulate clearly the needs and wishes of the district and to be sure of definite representation, when the later allotment of credit is made, under the act.

California's Water and Power Act has been placed on the ballot by initiative petition, to be voted on next November. It provides for the use of state credit in the financing of such undertakings as the Pine Flat project, which are of proven feasibility, and which assure returns sufficient to pay off the state bonds. It also establishes in law the first legal guaranty for rural districts against possible encroachments of large cities by granting prior water and power rights to localities near the source of supply.

"I believe the principle of intelligent co-operation has proven its merit," said Wiley M. Giffen, today, "and for this reason I am supporting California's Water and Power Act. The citizens of California have accomplished great things by collective effort and the public control and development of their great natural resources of water and power is, I believe, inevitably the next step. The new water and power measure has been drawn by men who have given years of study to this problem, and both brains and hard work went into the preparation of the act.

"The Pine Flat unit has been formed, and the petition signed, in order to make it certain that this locality shall be adequately represented when the time comes for the apportionment of state credit among the several localities. This measure does not propose to tell us what we ought to do, but it does provide us state aid in doing what we want to do—and that is to build the Pine Flat project. I believe this measure deserves the support of the voters of California."

Senator Harris, during his entire public career, has been sympathetic to the general idea of public development of water and power.

"I was a strong advocate of Senate Bill 242," said Senator Harris, "but when California's Water and Power Act was put forth, I realized that development must be on the broad basis of state control and development, and I have announced my support of the measure. The problem resolves itself inevitably into a question of unified control, and I am convinced that the new measure provides a workable means of attaining this result."

F. H. Wilson emphasized the importance of creating a great volume of new wealth by making millions of acres fertile by water for irrigation.

"Vast areas of California soil need only water," he said, "to enhance their value many times. Year by year, we see this precious water flowing to waste and we realize that a great, united effort must be made to save, for power as well as for irrigation uses. We know exactly what we could do with water and power in this region, and we know how to get it—by the Pine Flat project. What we need is credit. This bill makes it possible to get it. That is why we are supporting the measure, and forming the Pine Flat unit."

THE OPEN SHOP.

By Walter Thomas Mills.

Some years ago the lumber trust in Northern Michigan secured its lumber-jacks by advertising in the Chicago papers and furnishing free transportation. When the men arrived and asked the rate of wages, they were told to go on up into the woods; they would find out what their pay was after the work was done.

When they came down to Manistique in the spring, after their work was done, they found themselves charged with broken axes, saws that had been lost, as well as for tobacco and overalls. If the charges were not correct, they were unable to see the man who made them, and were obliged to accept the accounts as presented. The wages were fixed at the lowest point, and paid with a check dated sixty days in advance. If the worker wished to wait for the check to mature, he could board at a lumber trust boarding house. If he wished to discount the check for cash at once, he could do so for 25 per cent of its face value at a lumber trust bank.

The workers did not seem to like this scheme. But they were unorganized and helpless. They had an idea that a square deal would mean that they should at least know in advance of doing the work what the pay would be.

The farmers of this country, during all the years since they have been farmers, have been working, year in and year out, under the plan of the Northern Michigan lumber trust. They have no means of knowing what they are to get for their labor before the work is done. After the harvest they are obliged to accept what is offered, and it has been in vain that they have asked questions or entered protests.

The lumber workers in Northern Michigan, and the farmers everywhere, work under the open shop plan; for the open shop means that the individual worker shall have no guarantee as to what his wages are to be from day to day, just as the farmer has no guarantee as to what his income is to be from one season to another. Trades unions have been organized in order to protect that workers from being obliged to render service under such infamous conditions. Everywhere the farmers are beginning to clamor for some sort of a guarantee in advance as to what they are to have for their harvests, before they plant.

The Northern Michigan scheme of the lumber trust is becoming quite unpopular everywhere, with the single exception of the "Better America Federation," with its demand for an open shop. This open shop method of procedure, which leaves the worker with no guarantee whatever from day to day, they have stated to be the "American plan." It is not to be denied that it is being attempted in America, and in that sense it may be truly said to be an American plan. In the same sense chattel slavery was an American plan; peonage is an American plan. Extortion is widely practiced, and hence extortion is an American plan. Every manner of crime is rapidly increasing in America; figured on the basis of percentage, murder is growing in popularity more rapidly than the open shop, and that is true in America. It is another one of the American plans.

More than a million acres of land in Eastern Texas are claimed by tribes of the Cherokee Indians. The Red Men have asked the Supreme Court to take up their case. They claim that they settled this land in the year 1822, when Texas was still a part of Mexico. Afterward the young Republic of Texas recognized their claim to the land, they say, but later refused to do so any longer. The Texas Cherokees then scattered through the United States, Mexico and Western Canada.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

ASSESSMENT FOR BIG WAR CHEST.

To provide a \$1,000,000 defense fund, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are called upon by President Schlesinger to contribute \$20. The funds will be raised through the 1200 shop chairmen.

The union's contract expires next June. Last November the employers locked out their employees in an attempt to destroy the agreement, install piece work and lengthen the work week. They were defeated.

President Schlesinger is corresponding with Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Secretary of Labor Davis on the proposed investigation of the garment industry. Employers are in accord with this plan—if an investigation of their profits are not included. The unionists insist that profits are as much a part of the industry as wages. The workers also insist that the profits of manufacturers, retailers and textile mill owners be included.

The garment bosses are decidedly adverse to this program. They can not understand why the unionists will not accept a probe of their wages, and also an inquiry by some "high brow" as to the advantages of piece work.

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ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 6 has elected Max Mantler and David Holmes delegates to the Labor Council.

DEATHS.

These San Francisco trade unionists died during the past week: Henry F. Radke of the carpenters, Joseph I. Donohue of the boilermakers.

TAILORS' OFFICIAL COMING.

Word has been received in San Francisco to the effect that General Secretary Sweeney of the International Journeymen Tailors' Union of America is to make a Western trip and will be in this city about the middle of April, the exact date not being known at this time.

CALIFORNIA SAFETY NEWS.

A little foresight, a little care, a little common sense, exercised at the proper time and the number of dead wage earners would be greatly lessened. That blackbordered list of recent fatalities ever confronts us when we read the California Safety News. The names are different, the causes may change, but the result is the same, tragic and irreconcilable with civilized progress. "Nails in the Soles of Electrical Workers' Shoes are Suicidal," how a "Lighted Cigarette Causes Injury to Three Men." Learn how to give "The New Employee" understanding and a sense of responsibility; make a study of the "Avoidable Accidents in the Lumber Industry," or how a "Laminated Sheet Causes Boiler Explosion," and digest the statistics on "Four Fatal and Permanent Injuries in Petroleum Industry due to Gas Engines."

The California Safety News is obtained for the price of a request to the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California at 525 Market street, San Francisco.

JEWELRY WORKERS.

The local Jewelry Workers' Union has elected William Schweitzer and Arthur Mayrhofer delegates to the Labor Council.

GARMENT WORKERS.

The local Garment Workers' Union has donated \$20 to the striking building mechanics of Santa Clara County and a like sum to the striking miners of West Virginia.

TO FIGHT CUT.

Reports from affiliated unions at the last meeting of the Bay City Metal Trades Council indicate that there is a disposition among the membership to refuse to accept the latest cut in pay announced by the California Metal Trades Association. No strike vote has yet been taken, but delegates to the Council announced Monday night that the membership of the different organizations felt there was no justification for a cut in pay and were in a mood to fight against it.

STATE FEDERATION.

The legislative committee of the California State Federation of Labor will meet in San Francisco on Saturday, April 8, to prepare a report and recommendations on proposed legislation to be submitted to a vote of the people at the state election to be held in November.

The report will be submitted to the general executive board of the California State Federation of Labor, which will convene in San Francisco on Sunday, April 9.

Immediately following these meetings Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the federation, will issue a statement setting forth labor's views on the measures which will appear on the ballot at the November election.

ROBBERS!

(By International Labor News Service.)

A snappy little short story unconsciously telling all about how the farmer is fleeced by Wall Street, La Salle Street and other minor streets, has just been written.

The story is not fiction; it is fact.

It was written by Goodbody & Co., 115 Broadway, New York, members of the New York Stock Exchange, and publishers of a financial letter for the benefit of those who benefit by such things.

This short story, written by this financial house, shows that if the grain raised by farmers last year could have been sold at present prices the farmers would have got more than one billion two hundred million dollars more than the grain was worth at the prices for which more than two-thirds of it was sold.

It is an old story that grain prices generally run highest after the farmer has sold and before the new crop is nearly ready.

But read what Goodbody & Co. have to say:

"The key to the recent strength in the stock market is undoubtedly the rapidly rising prices for farm products. Wheat has risen 40 cents, corn 20 cents, and oats 10 cents a bushel from the recent low levels. An average increase of 20 cents on the 5,100,000,000 bushels of grain raised in this country would add \$1,020,000,000 to the purchasing power of our farmers, if all of their grain could be sold at these higher prices. Unfortunately for the farmers but fortunately for twice as many of us who consume farm products, probably not more than one-third of the grain has been or will be sold, by farmers, at these higher prices."

The only difficulty with the story is that the "twice as many of us" have failed to find the "advantage" of the lower prices that prevailed while the farmer was doing most of his selling. The farmer lost and the wage earners lost.

Those who reaped the harvest of one billion two hundred million dollars, and more, are those who merely gamble, who never sow nor reap and who do no useful work on farm or in shop.

THE POOR SHIPBUILDER.

The American Shipbuilding Company at its annual meeting declared an extra dividend of 20 per cent.

The extra dividend was declared payable April 24 to stockholders of record at the close of business April 10.

It was also voted to readjust the capital stock and a plan was approved whereby the preferred stock will be converted into common.

A quarterly dividend of 1 3/4 per cent in cash on the outstanding preferred stock, payable August 1, 1922, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, and a regular quarterly dividend of 1 3/4 per cent on the common also was declared.

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